### MEMPHIS APPEAL

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To Contributata and Correspondents: We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of general indeped, but such must always be no companied by a responsible name. We will not return rejected communications. All letters, communications, or anything else for the

APPEAL Should be addressed
APPEAL Should be addressed
GALLAWAY & KEATING,
GALLAWAY Second State

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1876.

other needed amendments, be engrafted on THE PRESIDENTIAL MUDDLE. our charter, will afford our creditors, as well The complications which environ the election of a President of the United States have been increased by the Oregon imbroglio. I seems that "the engineer has been hoisted on his own petard." Curses, like chickens, law. come home to roost. "What is sauce for the THE cotton exchange, the best expression goose should be sauce for the gander." Beof mercantile power, influence and purpose cause the chalice prepared for Democrats in Memphis, begins its fourth year under the have been returned to the lips of Radicals we most favorable promise for future usefulness have a prolonged growl. It is all marvelously right and proper for Democrats to be cheated ident for its first three years a merchant of out of votes in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, but when the Radicals lose one exemplary as Mr. W. B. Galbreath, it is no vote in Oregon they call an indignation meet less so in securing the services, as his succesing, and whine about the outrage. Louisians sor, of Mr. J. T. Pettit, one of the most hon gave a majority of eight thousand for Tilden orable of men and truest citizens. Mr. Pettit It is all right, according to Radical morals, will bring to the performance of the duties for this eight thousand majority to be reversed in Louisiana, and the State transferred to Hayes. But when little Oregon, with its the chamber of commerce-a thorough little majority, casts one vote contrary to the voice of the majority of the voters of the of fairness and justice, as well as firmness, State, the Radicals give vent to an outburst that will, we predict, increase his reputation of rage. In a game of poker and sustain that of the exchange, which Mr. gambler placed four aces on his knee Galbreath did so much to create and con-A shrewd, watchful antagonist reached serve. The board of directors being with one under the table, captured the four exception the same that has served so faithaces, and left in their place four worthfully and with so much discretion the past less cards. Of course he won a huge pile of year, Mr. John S. Toof, the unmoney, and as the original trickster saw his tiring superintendent, has been continued money depart he indignantly left the board, place that he fills as no other man Memphis can fill it. While on the Radicals stole three aces from the political subject of the exchange, we will mention a dorse, that the portraits of the presidents should be taken and hanged in the hall, in cheating around the board. What has ofattestation of the honorable distinction which curred in Oregon demonstrates the necessity the presidency of the exchange is held to be of recognizing the power of congress to go behind the returning boards. The Democrats would scorn to elect Tilden by the one vote of Oregon, a State which unquestions bly voted for Havin. But they treat the THE people of Alabama have reason to be Hayes. But they insist the oud of their new senator, Hon John Tyler Morgan. The Montgomery Advertiser, con-Tilden has calried Louisiana by a still mor decisive majority, and that it is a greater gratulating the State upon the choice made by their representatives, says that no man in hardship for Tilden to be cheated out of eight votes in Louisiana than it is for Hayes to be Alabama has a greater hold upon the popular deprived of one vote in Oregon. We do not heart than General Morgan. During the late war he was actively in the service, and since course of the governor of Oregon, for the the so-called peace he has devoted his time, his means, and his extraordinary talent Democrats know how it is themselves to be to the cause of good government and to swindled out of electoral votes fairly won. But the Radicals will say the cases are differthe advocacy of the rights of the people. He will make a senator of whom all Alabamians can be proud. Endowed by nature with extraordinary gifts, he has made the Oregon "outrage." The only difference consists as to whose bull is gored. As a public officer, sworn to obey the constitution of General Morgan was born in Athens, Tengon, could not aid in conferring an appointnessee, June 20, 1824. His father was a

ment of elector upon a man who was noto-

riously and confessedly excluded by the law.

The constitution distinctly and expressly for-

hids the appointment of a Federal officeholder as elector, Whether Governor

Grover should issue the certificate to tue

candidate who received the next highest

number of votes, depends upon his own con-

scientious construction of the laws of Oregon

directing him and others in what manner

electors shall be appointed. Judging by his

actions as a sworn officer, it is probable that

Confederate army, and since the war has the laws of Oregon, which he is sworn to practiced law in Selma. obey, leave him no choice but to do as he ha done, issue the certificates to the three quali fied persons who received the highest number Mone alarming, if possible, than the use of the military in the completion of the robthese three persons were Republicans of bery of the southern States is the position | pension. Democrats. But even if the governor of Oregon misconstrues the law and his duty, and wrongfully or fraudulently issues a certificate to a Democratic elector, it does no rotes cast in the recent elections in certain of follow that Democrats in congress will take advantage of such action and steal a Repubcertificate wrongfully issued. All that the he Presidential election." In other words, Democrats claim is the votes honestly der which he assumes to act, Edmunds will de Tejada and his ministers have fied west leny to the States named in his resolution the | ward epresentation they are entitled to, on the plea of illegal voting or of intimidation. Mr. lepublicans of the senate, would thus "bulleight votes of Louisiana for Hayes when the loze" the States of South Carolina, Georgia, State gave a Democratic majority of eight thousand for Tilden. The complication in emand them, in part to a territorial condi-Oregon will have the effect of forcing conouse a working majority. This is the measare of Republican statesmanship and the extent of Republican legislation as exemplified Democratic majority of eight thousand, while by the foremost leader of the bulldozing the Republican majority in Oregon is only one thousand. The situation in Oregon wil

seriously interfere with the Radical pro-THE return of the government appropriagramme. Having arranged to count Hayes ion for the Centennial exhibition out of the in, with eighteen electoral votes resting wholly upon certificates issued by such knaves as Kellogg, Chamberlain and Stearns, the Rad icals were preparing to take high grounds against going behind the certificates, and ears that if the large sum advanced by the overnment is not paid back into United against the right of congress to reject the States treasury the private investors will re-for shipment to the United States, yesterday, false and fraudulent. This game is blocked ceive ninety per cent, of their money. The by what has transpired in Oregon, where the as it will do in the case of Louisiana.

Public opinion is fast crystalizing into the conviction that the best way to get at the bottom facts of the Radical conspirancy to robe Floridia. South Carolina and Louisiana of their votes is to impeach Grant. His conduct throughout the whole crisis, up to his shameless adoption and forcing of John Sherman's partisan report upon the country, has been covered into the case of country, has been covered into the real country, has been covered into follows. The Covered considerable pounds.

Terre Haute, December 5: Colonel Thomas to would be perhaps unfair to throw all the borner to the case of Louisiana.

Terre Haute, December 5: Colonel Thomas to would be perhaps unfair to throw all the borner to the case of the Democratic national committee, for twenty-six years resident trustee of the Democratic national committee, for twenty-six years resident trustee of the Wabash and Erre canal, and founder of the Wabash and Erre canal and founder of the Wabash and Erre canal and founder to the enterprise a great success. To this we denter the money advanced by the government has been covered into the treasury. The peoples adoption and forcing of John Sherman's partisan report upon the country, has been to lose two million of dolbars. The country of the country o action of a Democratic governor elects Tilrnment represents the whole people, and pounds.

relative of Chancellor Tyler, of Virginia.

There he grew to manhood, receiving an acad-

A. J. Walker, J. B. Martin and Hon. Wm. M. Byrd. He served with distinction in the

throughout the whole crais, up to his shame less adoption and forcing of John Sherman is been covered into the treasury. The people are too poor and too heavily taxed even to been the people of the country, has been report upon the country has been report upon the port will have been reported to the termination of the country has been report upon the port will be seen to be a constitution to the report will be seen to be a constitution to the report to the country has been reported to the country has been rep

was made to know that he has defied the con- is to count in Hayes by any method. It is titution and laws long enough, that there is none of these, but it is simply, solely, a quesa power to which even a President is amena- tion of how far the northern people mean to ble, and that we are living under and are see this conspiracy go without arresting it. onscientious believers in the reign of law, and how much of a protest they mean to f the articles can be made strong enough to make against the overthrow of Republican John Sherman and his Companions of onvict him, and we believe they can, let government." cant be impeached at once. Only in that

GENERAL SAMUEL COOPER, ex-Confederate

the infamy of Radicalism be fully and finally adjutant and inspector-general, died Sunday night at his homestead, in Cameron, Fairfax county, Virginia. He was born in New York THE recommendations of Mayor Flippin, in 1798, and was a graduate of West Point. They Give Currency to the Off-Repeated in his message to the general council, are of He married a sister of James M. Mason, o a character so grave as to call for more than Mason and Slidell fame, and for distinguished the attention such matters usually receive, services in the Floridean and Mexican wars. specially in times of great national excitewas made adjutant-general under Scott. In ment like the present. These recommenda- April, 1861, he resigned and went to Monttions are the result of the laudable efforts gomery, Alabama, where he was appointed made by Mayor Flippin to reduce our city adjutant and inspector-general of the Con- They Defend, All and Singular, the Indebt and put our city finances and tax burden | federate forces, whose organization he effected in a position where they will be creditable to He was captured in company with Jefferson us and easily borne. As the mayor says, the Davis, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and after prompt collection of tames is of vital impor- his release went to live in Fairfax county. tance, and unless the suggestions he makes, or Virginia, where he remained in failing health others equally strong, are enforced by an until his death. He leaves a wife, son and mendment to the charter, it were useless to daughter.

attempt to carry out the admirable plan for the reduction of our city delt which his THE South Carolina outrage is denounced onor proposes and which meets by men of all parties and opinions. Joseph he approval of the bondholders and the peo- H. Choate, William M. Evarts's partner, and ple. It is all very well to levy taxes, and to president of the Union League club, de say that this is that sum will definy the ex- nonnees it. The New York Evening Post enses of government incident to our munici- denounces it. The New York Herald deral growth; but unless the taxes thus levied | nounces it. The New York World demands are collected, we shall find ourselves in the President Grant's impeachment, and the New future, as in the past, falling behind every York Herald predicts it. This is a question ear, and every year increasing our debt, un- that arises far above the Presidency, though l bankruptcy will be the only channel of re- it closely concerns it. It is a question of the ef left us. The plan proposed by Mayor | very life of the nation, and the men who have tions, is, we think, a good one, and if it meets themselves on trial for an attempt at political me by Hon. John Sherman and other distinguished approval of the covered and the control of the covered and the covered an the approval of the council and can, with murder.

HAYES is reported to have said recently as our "paying" tax-payers exemptions from that if he became President he would consult the hardships entailed by those who will not with such men as Lamar and Hamptonand have never paid, save at the end of the | would call the former to his cabinet, and dis pense Federal patronage at the south only through them. He said frankly that carpetbag governments had not been successful. and that in the case of South Carolina es pecially Grant had acted in a very ill-advised nanner. All very good, but all too late. and success. Fortunate in having for pres- Cronin, of Oregon, has cooked Hayes's goose, and it does not much matter now what he such high standing, a citizen every way so thinks or says,

IN THE course of an interview with Hon. Abram Hewitt, chairman of the National Democratic committee, President Grant expressed in the most decided manner his condevolving upon him a large experience as a viction that owing to fraud and intimidation presiding officer-having been president of there had been no fair or legal election in Louisiana, and that the electoral vote of that knowledge of the cotton business, and a spirit | State should not be counted, and yet he had the impudence to send to congress, as an official document bearing his indorsement, the bulldozing report of Senator John Sherman,

> ACCORDING to the New York Herald's Washington correspondent, hints have been dropped by some intimates of the President, within a day or two, that he had doubts about the election of Mr. Hayes, and that he tion, in which case the safety of the country would, he thought, make it necessary for him to hold over during the interregnum. Anoth-

FROM the tone and temper of the Democratic majority, it can safely be asserted that the house of representatives will insist upor its legal rights under the joint rules of th two houses, and will throw out of the electorat vote, when it is finally convacced, to returns of the States maliciously contorter and fumbled to subserve a dishonest purpose

No matter what comes or goes, the leaders of the Democratic party propose to bate n jot of the steady, peaceful and constitutions policy of agitation for constitutional right

supporting the Grant thieves in Louisiana splendid use of them and stands to-day the was very properly rebuked by the house, b being laid on the table. Amen.

merchant. His mother was a Miss Irby, a making preparations to begin operations by a descent on Varna so soon as the sixty days When he was nine years old his parents came truce has ended, which will be about the midto this State and settled in Calhoun county. dle of January.

emic education. He read law in Talladega, in the office of Hon, William Chilton, and was licensed to practice in 1845. He was the associate in the practice of the law at different times of Messrs. W. P. Chilton, S. F. Rice,

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

New York, December 6: The steamship Ethiopia has arrived from Glasgow. Boston, December 6: Pingree, Woods & Clark, dry goods jobbers, announce their sus-pension. Liabilities not known. Kischineff, December 6: Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the active senate in regard to an investigation of the Russian army, arrived here yesterday with the staff of all the field departments.

"fix the representation in the next house of in an attempt of the latter to resist arrest, was epresentatives. It had nothing to do with remanded to prison without bail to-day. NewYork, December 5: A Rio Grande di patch says that General Diaz has occupied the city of Mexico, and that President Lerde

> African explorer, has arrived at Cairo, after an absence of three years. The Antinori or Italian exploring expedition in Africa has arrived at Licce. It was expected to set out

Little Rock, December 8: At eleven o'clock last night eight large wooden buildings, the property of the Federal government, in the rear of the arsenal, used for soldiers' barracks, were burned. The fire caught in the carpen-ter shop from a defective flue.

London, December 6: It is announced that Gortschakoff, the Russian premier, has addressed a circular to the powers declaring that if the powers propose at the conference other guarantees than the occupation of Turkish territory Russia will accept them. San Francisco, December 5: H. S. Granico

Merced Tribune. two years ago, was yester day found guilty of murder in the second degree. He has been tried in several courts, and will probably appeal to the supreme

## Bulldozing Defended.

the Radical Faith, After Witnessing the Quachita Fraud, De-

famies of Kellogg and his Fellow-Thieves, and Denounce the Tyrannized Intelligence of the State.

Alleged Intimidation Admitted to be Valid Reason for the Disfranchisement of Whole States-A Bold, Bad Precedent for the

congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives I have the honor to transmit herewith a let guished citizens in regard to the canvass of the vote for electors in the State of Louis ana. U. S. GRANT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 6, 1876.

as follows: To the President of the United States:

as follows:

To the President of the United States:

In pursuance of your request that several of the undersigned should proceed to New Orleans and there witness the canvass by the returning board of the State of Louisiana of the votes cast in that State for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, we have performed that duty, and now most respectfully report that on our arrival in that city we found several gentlemen representing Republican State organizations who have throughout co-operated with those who went at your request, and whose names are also appended to this communication. Between the gentlemen representing the Democratic party and ourselves a written correspondence in writing ensued, a copy of which is appended hereto. Reference to it will disclose that a conference with us for the purpose of exercising an influence upon the returning board was declined, upon the ground that the only duty devolved on us was to attend before the board, carefully note its proceedings, and finally to report a faithful history thereof, with such opinions concerning the same as truth and justice should demand. Such a report we are now able to present, and we take pleasure in stating that our ability to do so is due to the exercise of the courtesy and kindness of the returning board, which entitle its members not only to our thanks, but to that confidence which a just public extends toward every tribunal which desires that all its proceedings should be duly presented to public scrutiny. It was our carnest wish that this publicity would be attained, but we should have felt a delicacy in requesting any privilege not in harmony with the usage of the board. We were, however, relieved from all embarrassment by the receip of its formal invitation, hereto annexed, delivered to us and to the gentlemen who attended at the request of the chairman of the Democratic committee, inviting the attendance of gentlemen from each delegation as spectators and witnesses of the proceedings and testimony, and to secure da

THE impudence of the President in send ing to congress the report of John Sherman

GRANT's message is a puff of Grant without a word on which the country can hinge a hope in the great emergency sprung upon us by his thieving political friends and com-

Louisville, December 5: Ferguson. he southern States is solely with a view to policeman who shot and killed Patrick Dolan,

soon for the equatorial lakes.

who killed Edward Madden, editor of the

fifty thousand dollars. The amount o

fend Kenner & Co.

Radical Lie that a State Controlled by Radicals can be Managed by Democrats.

Future.

Washington, December 6.—The follow ng is the message which the President sent

The letter transmitted by the President is

Orleans, and thus perhaps there and elsewhere have been enabled to give such proceedings and testimony the widest circuiation. In justice to the board, it should also be stated that this privilege was freely accorded by the members without solicitation, and that they cordially united with us in the desire to have all these proceedings published throughout the country. The scrutiny invited by the board has been constantly exercised day by day. Both committees have been in attendance before the board with their stenographic reporters; and in addition, a privilege tendered to both committees of inviting gentlemen from States other than Louislana has been several times availed of. As the returns were opened.

ing upon the validity of the returns to appear personally and by counsel before the board. In many instances before the returns were opened, and in every instance before action was taken upon them. It has been believed quite unusual to give such a full and wide spread publicity to the proceedings of a returning board, nor do we think that better means for permanently recording every word and act of its members while agaged in the discharge or their duties could have been afforded than that enjoyed. Hawing thus presented a statement of the means accorded of witnessing the canvass, it may be well to state briefly the canses which led to the creation of such a board in Louislana, and to call attention to a statute which devolves on its powers and duties of great public importance. The white people of that and other southern States had, by their rebellion, forfeited all right to representation in congress or to any participation in the government of the Union, and had been compelled, as a condition of resuming their former political rights, to assent to constitutional amendments by which, in hostility to their will, those who had been but late their slaves were made citizens, and although it was their duty to submit to this political reorganization, the annals of the south, and especially of Louislana, disclose it widespread and persistent determination of the a prosperous and respectable outsiness in the city of New Orleans. Mr. Kenner, the junior member of the board, is a young man, born and reared in the city of New Orleans, intelligent and active, who was for some time in charge of the street commissioners' bureau in the department of improvements. We will now present such an outline of proofs as disclose not only such violence and intimidation as prevented a fair election in several parishes and at several polis, but disclose also that these grave offenses were committed in pursuance of a preconcerted and settled plan formed by the Democratic leaders to prevent the Republican voters from attending the polis, and that such unlawful purpose was so effective as to accomplish, as not only to interfere with the purity and freedom of the election, but materially to change its result. To illustrate how carefully the political campaign was considered and the plan matured and continued by the leaders of the Democratic party, it is instructed to refer to a circular issued from the rooms of the Democratic-Conservative State central committee, at New Orleans, marked confidential and signed by J. W. Patton president, and P. J. Sullyan secretary, intended

of the south, and especially of Louislana, disclose it widespread and persistent determination of its railing white people to prevent the exercise of the elective franchise by the colored race except subject to their will. This was manifested by the violence, outrages and murders perpetrated in that State just preceding the Presidential election in 1868. They will be found stated in various congressional reports. From these it appears that over 2000 persons were killed, wounded, and otherwise injured in the State within a few weeks of the Presidential election of that year; that half the State was overrun by violence, midnight raids, secret murders and open riots, seeping people in constant terror, until the Republicans sturrendered all claims, and then the election was carried by the Democracy. The parish of Orleans, which contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 of which were colored, and which in the spring had given 13,973 Republican votes, in the fall cast for General Grant but 1178, a failing off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, filling New Orleans with seenes of blood, and kuklux notices were scattered throughout the city warning colored men not to vote. In the parish of Caddo there were 298 Republicans, who in the spring of 1868 carried the parish, which in the fall gave to General Grant but one vote, and there also bloody riots occurred. In the parish of St. Landy the Republicans had a registered majority of 1071 votes, and her spring of that year carried it by 678 votes, while in the fall not a vote was cast for General Grant, while for Seymour and Blair the Democrats cast the full vote of the ploodiest riots on record, in which the kuklux

killed and wounded over two hundred Republicans hunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from jall and shot, and a pile of twenty-fivedead bodies was found buried in the woods. Having thus conquered the Republicans, and killed and driven off their white leaders, the masses were captured by the kuklux, marked with badges of red dannel, enrolled in clubs, led to the polls and compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, after which they were given certificates of that fact. These are some of the outrages which marked the pathway to political supremacy of those who, but a few years before had obtained the mercy of a government under rat were entitled to equal pr tection. It was but atural and just that the colored race should unite ith, and cling to the party to whose principles the

board is examined and weighed it will be found, as we believe, that the returns by it, excluded for the causes mentioned, are generally from polling places which, but for intimidation, violence outrage and murder, would have given Republican nujorities, thereby greatly increasing that declared by the board. In considering its duties and powers, this important feature of the law should be borne constantly in mind, for while that tribunal may, upon proof and in the exercise of its judicial discretion, reject votes for the causes mentioned, it cannot upon so doing return causes mentioned it cannot upon so doing return any vote actually cast. It will therefore readily occur to any one that a careful selection of political managers of certain parishes, known to have large Republican majorities, for scenes of intimidation and violence, in the belief that the other parishes within the State would enable them to carry it for their party, even should their majorities in the parishes thus selected be rejected, might well be a favorite method for achieving success; and as we proceed, it will be apparent that such was the mode adopted to carry Louisiana for the Democratic party, while from the very nature of the mischief to be remedied the law could but partially repair. The statute under which the board acts is so framed as to prohibit the rejection of votes cast at any poil or voting-place in the second of the mischief to be first compiled with, which must be supplemented by the testimony of witnesses. The statute organizing the board declared, in substance, that whenever from any poil or voting-place there shall be received by the board the statement of any supervisor of registration or commissioner of election, confirmed by affidavits of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumuli, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence, which prevent or tend to prevent a fair, free or peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such polis, the board shall proceed to investigate the facts; and if from such statements and affidavits they shall be convinced that such causes did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of such election, or that adjudication has been reached, the membine the board, acting under eath, were bound by I convinced by testimony that riot, tunnell, sets a lene or armed disturbance did materially into with the purity and freedom of the election a poll or voting place, or did materially than see cast and exclude them from their final return, the effect of such testimony, the board was the and final judge, and if, in reaching a conclusion excelled good faith and was guided by an hour desire to do justice, its defermination should be specied, even II, upon like proof, a different of clusion might have been reached by other tribuntor persons to guard the purity of the ballot. To plect the cliticen in the free and peace exercise of his right to vote, to seen him against violence, and intimidiation, a outrage, and especially marrier, when he attempts perform this duty, should be the desire of all me and the aim of every representative government, political success shall be attained by such violes and terrible means as were resorted to in man parishes of Louisiana, complaint should not be made if votes thus obtained are denounced by It dictal tribunals and all honest men as illegal and void.

JOHN SHERMAN, Dhilo,

E.W. STOUGHTON, New York,

E.G. STONEY CLARK, Kansas,

J. CIRL SAN, You.

vinced that such causes did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of such election, or prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from voting, to materially change the result of the election; then such vote shall be canvassed and compiled; but if they are not thus fully convinced, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to that end they shall have power to send tor persons and papers; and if, after examination, the board shall be convinced that such acts of violence, intimidation, etc., did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of election at such poll, or did present a sufficient number of qualified voters from resistering or voting to materially change the result of the election; then, the board shall not canvass or compile the votes of such poll, or did present a sufficient number of qualified voters from resistering or voting to materially change the result of the election; then, the board shall not canvass or compile the votes of such poll; continued to secure the administration of a complete remedy; for if intimidation is committed in the interest of one political party, the adherents of another are restrained from voting through fear. An equitable remedy if practicable, for the outrage, would be to count in favor of the injured party every vote they lost. The ascertainment of this being, however, difficuit, the statute of Louisians has provided only for the rejection of the votes, and it is worthy of remark that the most flagrant cases submitted to the biard have, as proven, occurred in parishes where the Republican registered vote, which would undoubtedly have been cast but for intimidation and violence, largely excessed the registered vote, of the Democratic party. We have thas alluded to some of the causes which led to the creation of this board, and have also called attention to its duties, and the proof upon wheth it is authorized to act. It is a tribunal established by the laws of Louisiana, entirely independent of the Luited States. W. D. KELLEY, Pennsylva SIDNEY CLARK, Kansas. J. CURLSON, Kansas.

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## Porous Plasters!

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E. S. HAMMOND. New Law Firm. E. L. BELCHER. R. D. JORDAN BELCHER & JORDAN,

Acme Rye Whiskies.

Attorneys-at-Law,

THE old and extensive Hannis Distillery Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., have appointed A. Vaccare & Co., 324 Front Street, their sole agents for the sale of their celebrated Acme Rye Whiskles, where a large stock will be



nany reports had been circulated concer we were led to make some inquiry as to

Wells, president of the board, and General Thomas C. Anderson, next senior member—are southern born and of old highly respectable families. The father of the former was Hon. Levi Wells, of the parish of Rapides, who, in 1812, represented it in the convention called to frame the constitution of the State of Louislana. The son received a liberal education and was early engaged in the care of planning and other interests of his father. He was a Union man from the time the war broke out, and although he suffered greatly by it in the loss of property, he never failtered in his devotion to the Union cause. Under Banks's reconstruction scheme, he was chosen lleutenant-governor on the ticket with Hon. Michael Hahn, who was elected governor, and upon election of the latter to the senate, a year affer, Mr. Wells became governor of the State, to which office he was almost unanimously re-elected, under the reconstruction plan of President Johnson. His experience in public life has been great and varied, and his capacity to discharge the duties assumed cannot be questioned. General Anderson was born in Vinginia, has resided in the parish of St. Landry for a period of some forty pears, is a cousin of the General Anderson who commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the war, was educated a lawyer, is the owner of and carries on several plantations, is widely known and highly respected throughout the State, has been intimately associated in the promotion of the social and industrial interests of his parsh, and has represented it in both branches of the legislature more than twenty years. Mr. Casanave.

lars urged that in conversation no gloomy foreboiling should be induiged in, and that the result of the election should be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have the means of carrying the election, and intend to do so, but be careful to sa

election, and intend to do so, but be careful to say and do nothing that can be construed into a threat or intimidation of any character. The circular also recommended that there be frequent meetings of all the clubs to be formed, and that they occasionally form at their several places of meeting and proceed thence on horseback to the central rendezvous, stating that proceedings of this character would impress the negro with a sense of their united strength. And it further recommended that on the day of election at each polling place there should be affidavits prepared to the effect that there had been no intimitation, and no disturbance on account of any effort

prepared to the effect that there had been no intimi-dation, and no disturbance on account of any effort by the Democratic-Conservative party to prevent any one from voting on account of race, color, or previ-ous condition of servitude. Thus carefully guided from the central Democratic authority by this secret and confidential circular, urged to impress upon the minds of the timid blacks, by horseback processions, a sense of united strength of their former masters, and warned to prepare blank affidavits in advance that no ter-rorism had been exercised, the next and not the least important part of the scheme of these leaders was to select parishes where, having the means to carry the election and intending to use them, stated in a circular they could do so with the most effect.

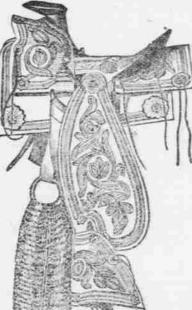
lolence or intimidation, the blacks would be almo nanimously Republican, and that with the whi

violence or intimidation, the blacks would be almost unanimously Republican, and that with the white Republican vote its majority would be about equal to that above indicated. The plan appears to have been to select for the purposes of intimidation and violence as few parishes as possible, for in forty of the fifty seven where these were not employed the Republican majority was 600, but to select those in which the colored vote, as compared with the white, would be large, unless unlawfully prevented; for in so doing it might be expected that should any majority they could thus obtain in such purishes be rejected they would, nevertheless, attain their purpose by the suppression of a large Republican vote. In pursuance of this plan five of the parishes selected in which the greatest violence and intimidation were practiced were East and West Fellciama, which border upon that portion of Mississippi in which murder and outrages so prevailed during and preceding the election as substantially to prevent any Republican vote; East Baton Rouge, which borders on the southern portion of East Fellciama; Morehouse, which adjoins the State of Arkansus, and Ouachita, which adjoins and lies directly south of Morehouse. The geographical position of these five partshes was well suited to the purpose to be attained for. It was easy for members of the clubs to be formed therein, and who usually perpetrated their outrages with masked faces, to pretend that they were committed by border ruffians from Mississippi and Arkansas, where like outrages pad been perpetrated. The location of these five parishes was not, however, better suited to the plan to be accomplished than was the great dispreportion existing therein between the number of white and

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